

299-W19-46 (C3958) Log Data Report

Borehole Information:

Borehole: 299-W19-46 (C3958)		Site: SW of 216-U-17 Crib			
Coordinates (WA State Plane)		GWL (ft) ¹ :	256.0	GWL Date:	11/21/2002
North	East	Drill Date	TOC ² Elevation	Total Depth (ft)	Type
N/A ³	N/A	Nov. 2002	N/A	378	Becker

Casing Information:

Casing Type	Stickup (ft)	Outer Diameter (in.)	Inside Diameter (in.)	Thickness (in.)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)
Threaded Steel	3.5	9	8	1/2	+3.5	378.0
Threaded Steel	3.5	6-1/4	6	1/8	+3.5	378.0

The well site geologist was the source for the casing depth and stickup information. The casing diameters and thicknesses were measured when possible.

Borehole Notes:

Well construction information is from measurements by Stoller personnel and the well site geologist. The well site geologist also supplied the depth to groundwater. Zero reference is the ground surface. The Becker drilling system utilizes a special dual-wall casing string. Air passes through the annular space between the inner and outer casings, and rill cuttings are brought up inside the inner casing. For this well, the casing consisted of a 6-in. ID inner casing with 0.125-in. wall thickness inside an 8-in. ID outer casing with 0.5-in. wall thickness. The inner casing is thicker at casing joints, where wall thickness is 0.406 in. Casing joints are approximately 1 ft long overall and occur at 10-ft intervals.

Logging Equipment Information:

Logging System:	Gamma 3E	(RLS-1)	Type: 70% HPGe
Calibration Date:	10/2002	Calibration Reference:	GJO-2002-386-TAR
		Logging Procedure:	MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

Spectral Gamma Logging System (SGLS) Log Run Information:

Log Run	1	2 & Repeat	3	4	5
Date	11/21/02	11/25/02			
Logging Engineer	Pearson	Pearson			
Start Depth (ft)	0.0	380.0			
Finish Depth (ft)	199.0	160.0			
Count Time (sec)	100	100			
Live/Real	R	R			
Shield (Y/N)	None	None			
MSA Interval (ft)	1.0	1.0			

Log Run	1	2 & Repeat	3	4	5
ft/min	n/a	n/a			
Pre-Verification	CE051CAB	CE061CAB			
Start File	CE051000	CE061000			
Finish File	CE051199	CE061220			
Post-Verification	CE051CAA	CE061CAA			
Depth Return Error (in.)	0.0	0.25 low			
Comments	Fine gain adjustments at files CE051010, CE051113.	No fine gain adjustments.			

Logging Operation Notes:

Zero reference was the ground surface, and the borehole was logged through drill pipe. Logging was performed with a centralizer installed on the sonde. Pre- and post-survey verification measurements for the RLS employed the Amersham KUT (40 K, 238 U, and 232 Th) verifier with serial number 118.

Analysis Notes:

RLS pre-run and post-run verification spectra were collected at the beginning and end of each day. File CE061CAA was within the control limits. The other three verification spectra were slightly above the control limit for the 609-keV full-width at half-maximum value, and file CE061CAB was slightly above the control limit for the 1461-keV full-width at half-maximum value. The peak counts per second (cps) at the 609-keV, 1461-keV, and 2615-keV photopeaks on the post-run verification spectra as compared to the pre-run verification spectra for each day were stable and between 1 and 4 percent of one another. Examinations of spectra indicate that the detector functioned normally during all of the logging runs, and the spectra are provisionally accepted.

Log spectra were processed in batch mode using APTEC SUPERVISOR to identify individual energy peaks and determine count rates. Post-run verification spectra were used to determine the energy and resolution calibration for processing the data using APTEC SUPERVISOR. Concentrations were calculated in EXCEL (source file: RLS-1Oct02.xls), using parameters determined from analysis of recent calibration data. Zero reference was the ground surface. Data were analyzed using a uniform casing correction based on the cumulative wall thickness of 0.625 in, for the dual wall casing. This correction was applied from 0.0 to 380.0 ft. The increase in casing thickness at the joints in the dual wall casing results in an apparent reduction in concentration, because the actual thickness increases to 0.9 in., but the casing correction is not changed. A water correction was applied to the RLS data below 256.0 ft. For the 70% HPGe detector, dead time at background count rates varies from 2 to 6 percent, averaging about 4 percent. This variation appears to be due to random fluctuation, as it does not correlate with count rate. The fluctuation is apparently an operational characteristic of the detector. Experiments with the detector in the calibration models indicate that the dead time is a function of count rate and that a dead time correction function similar to that developed for the SGLS can be used. Dead time values less than 10 percent should be ignored. Dead time corrections are required when dead time exceeds 18 percent. As the dead time did not exceed 18 percent, a dead time correction was not needed or applied.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots are provided for gross gamma and dead time, naturally occurring radionuclides (⁴⁰K, and ²³⁸U, and ²³²Th), and man-made radionuclides. Plots of the repeat logs versus the original logs are

included. For each radionuclide, the energy value of the spectral peak used for quantification is indicated. Unless otherwise noted, all radionuclides are plotted in picocuries per gram (pCi/g). The open circles indicate the minimum detectable level (MDL) for each radionuclide. Error bars on each plot represent error associated with counting statistics only and do not include errors associated with the inverse efficiency function, dead time correction, or casing correction. These errors are discussed in the calibration report. A combination plot is also included to facilitate correlation. The ²¹⁴Bi peak at 1764 keV was used to determine the naturally occurring ²³⁸U concentrations on the combination plot rather than the ²¹⁴Bi peak at 609 keV because it exhibited slightly higher net counts per second.

Results and Interpretations:

Man-made radionuclides were not detected in this borehole.

Recognizable changes in the KUT and total gamma logs occurred in this borehole. Starting at about 7 ft, decreases in total gamma and KUT concentrations occur every 10 ft at the casing joints in the dual wall casing. These concentration changes are due to an increase in gamma attenuation associated with the increase in casing thickness at the joints, rather than an actual change in activity. They are most apparent on the total gamma and ⁴⁰K (1461 keV) logs. At 40 ft, there is a 5-pCi/g increase in ⁴⁰K concentration. This increase in apparent ⁴⁰K concentration may correspond with the Hanford H2. Between 166 and 185 ft, the fine-grained member of the Cold Creek Unit (formerly known as the Early Palouse Soil) is shown by an increase in total gamma (50 cps) and ²³²Th (0.5 pCi/g). A 10-pCi/g decrease in ⁴⁰K concentration and a 1.0-pCi/g decrease in ²³²Th concentration occur at 185 ft. On the basis of low ⁴⁰K and ²³²Th concentrations, the carbonate-rich paleosols of the Cold Creek Unit are interpreted as being between 185 and 209 ft.

The plots of the repeat logs demonstrate good repeatability of the RLS data for the natural radionuclides at energy levels of 609, 1461, 1764, and 2614 keV.

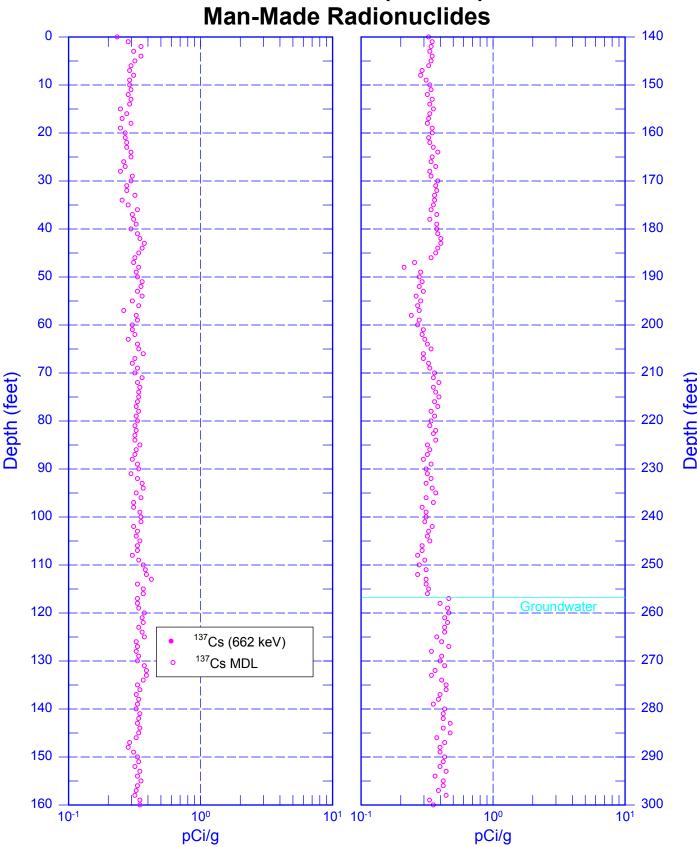
¹ GWL – groundwater depth

² TOC – top of casing

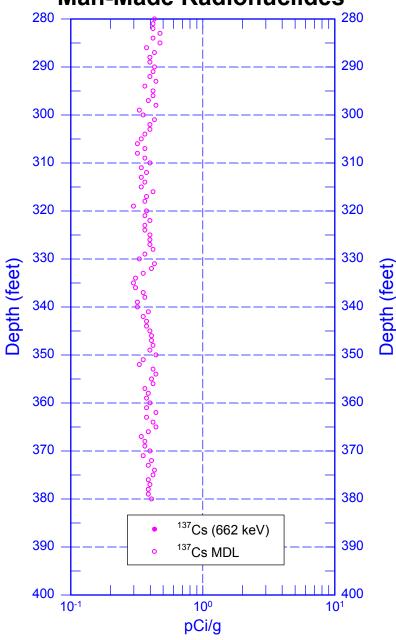
³ N/A – not available

⁴ n/a – not applicable

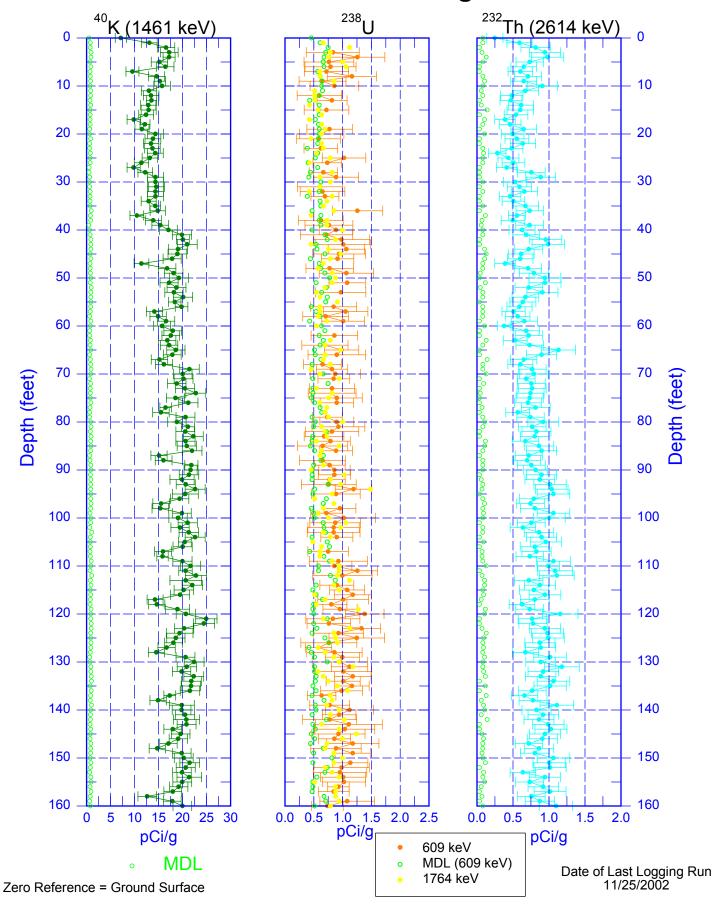
299-W19-46 (C3958)



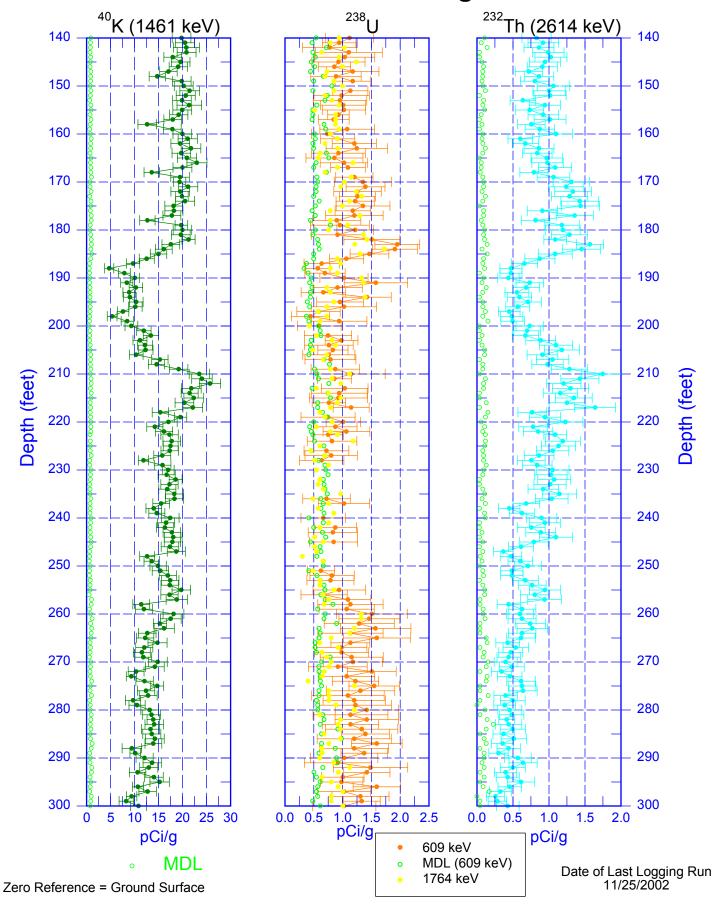
299-W19-46 (C3958) Man-Made Radionuclides



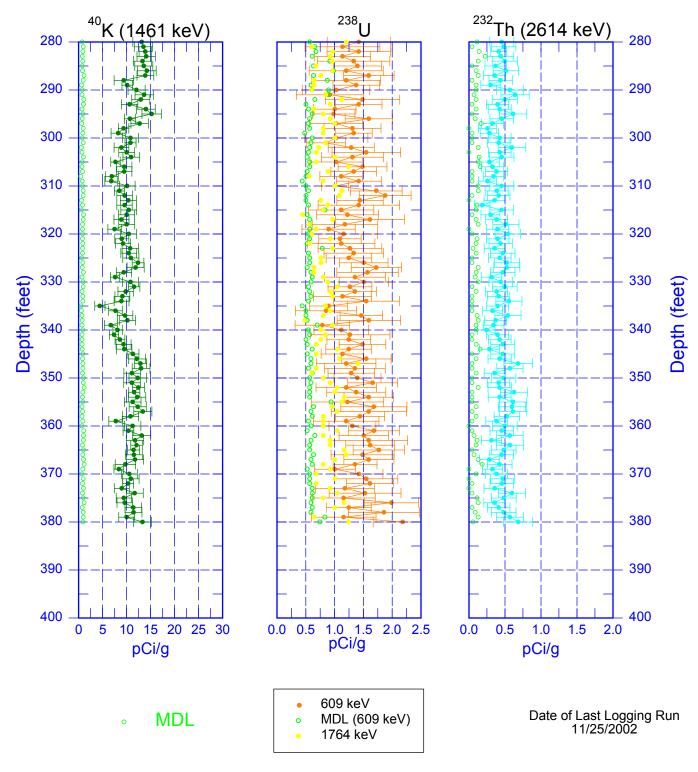
299-W19-46 (C3958) Natural Gamma Logs



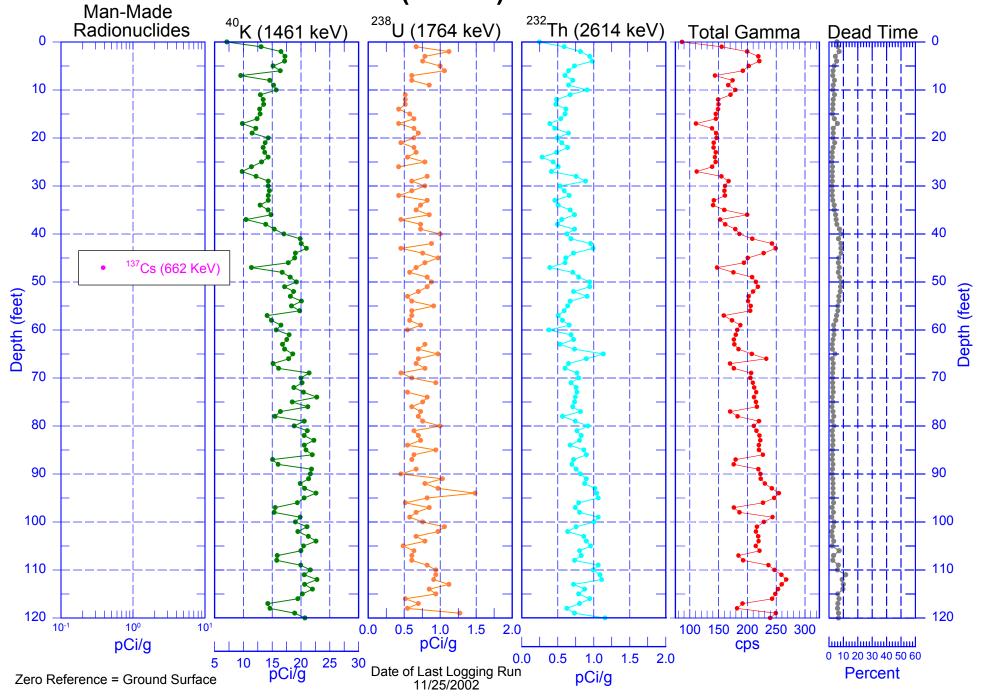
299-W19-46 (C3958) Natural Gamma Logs



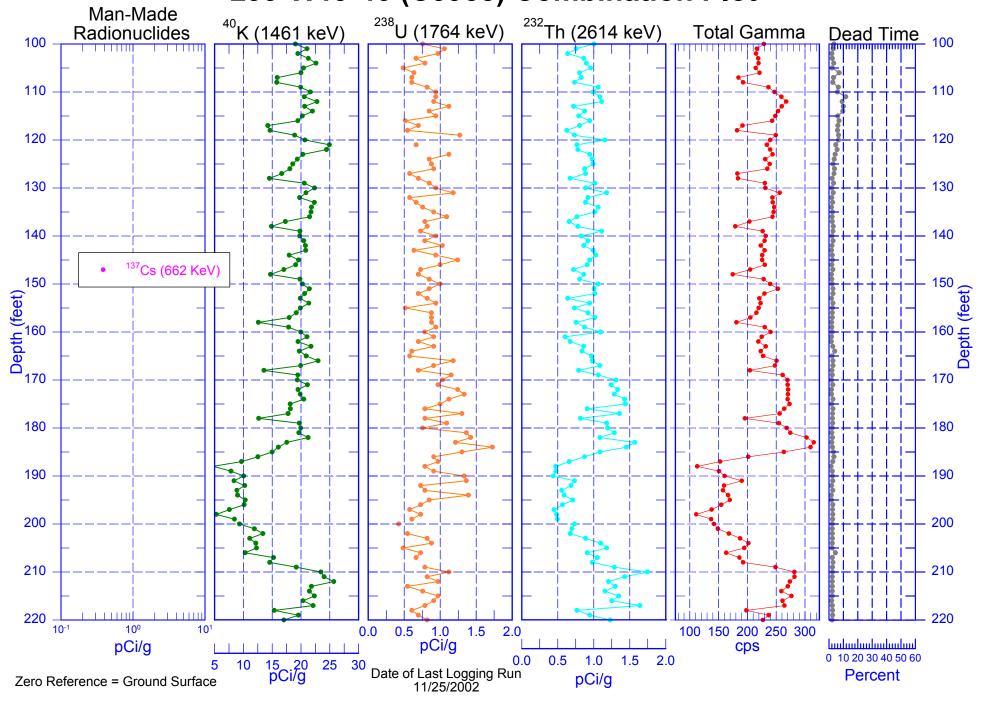
299-W19-46 (C3958) Natural Gamma Logs



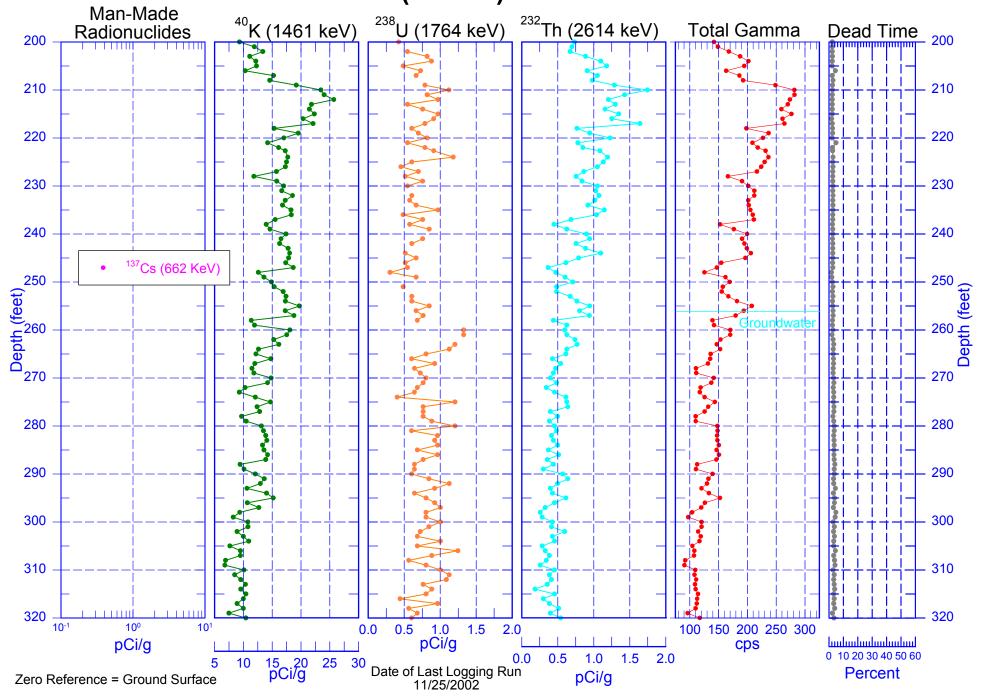
299-W19-46 (C3958) Combination Plot



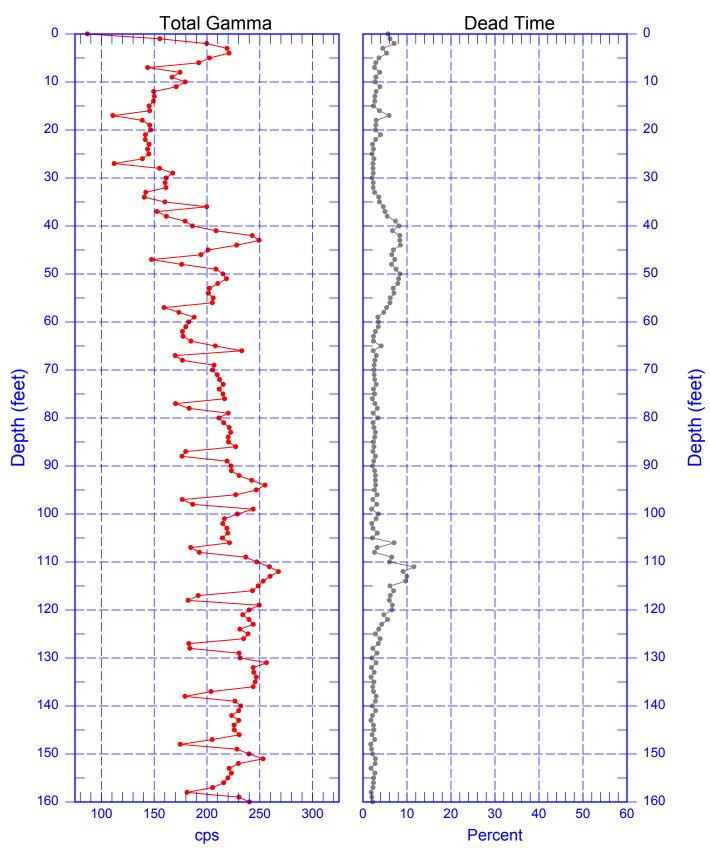
299-W19-46 (C3958) Combination Plot



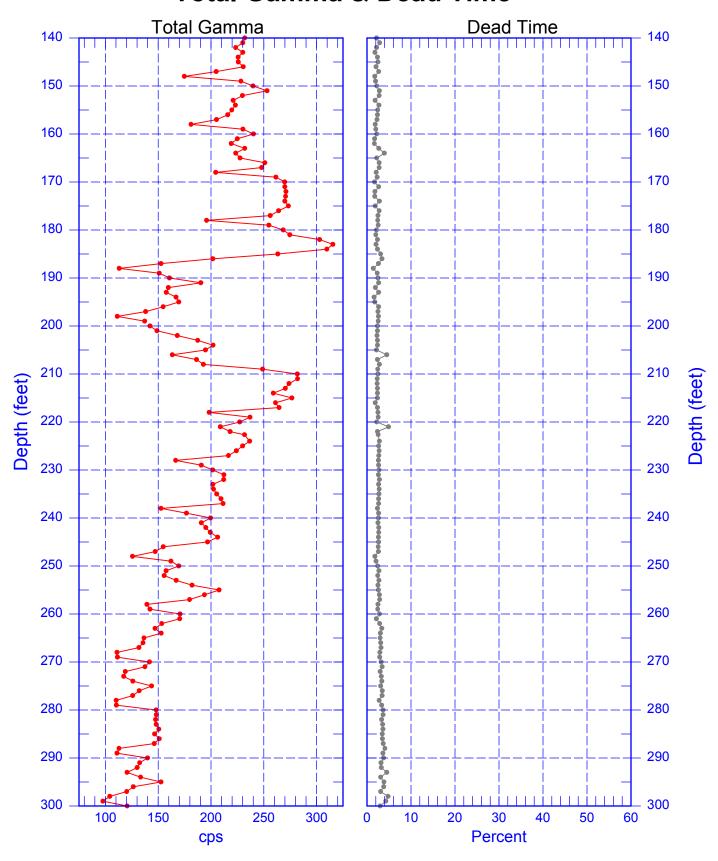
299-W19-46 (C3958) Combination Plot



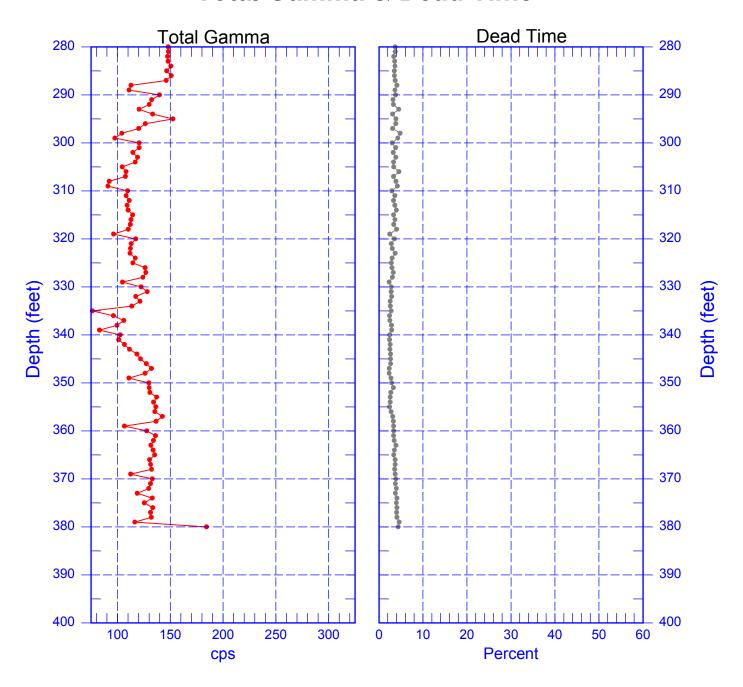
299-W19-46 (C3958) Total Gamma & Dead Time



299-W19-46 (C3958) Total Gamma & Dead Time



299-W19-46 (C3958) Total Gamma & Dead Time



Zero Reference = Ground Surface

Date of Last Logging Run 11/25/2002

299-W19-46 (C3958)

Rerun of Natural Gamma Logs (160.0 to 199.0 ft)

